A COMPANION
TO
PATHMALA
PART II

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Nanavat, SURAT

with his trunk. In the meantime the soldiers of Porus came up and they took away the king. But that brave elephant fell on that very spot and died. All honour to that noble animal that he gave up his life for the sake of his master.

LESSON III

Exercise I: (1) These dogs found loaves in the bushes. (2) Those ladies ride fine horses. (3) The heroes killed the mad foxes. (4) The knives are on the shelves. (5) The roofs of the churches are high. (6) Those sheep have broken feet. (7) These men and women have children. (8) There are girls in these classes.

Exercise II : (1) The princess sat in a coach. (2) That negro has a good pony. (3) The wife of the Rajput chief was brave. (4) A mouse has sharp teeth. (5) The story in this book is interesting. (6) I have a brush. (7) A deer is a wild animal, but a sheep is a domestic animal.

Exercise III : (*a*) : flies, wolves, mangoes, bamboos, fish or fishes. cities, inches, gulfs, oxen, keys, handkerchiefs, lilies.

Exercise III (*b*) : thief, goose, wish, country, box, duty, buffalo, army, calf, baby, match, leaf.

Exercise IV : (1) are (2) are (3) are (4) are (5) is (6) are.

Exercise V : 1. Two men were sitting in the garden with their wives. 2. Their little children were playing beside them. 3. You will see many

geese and ducks swimming in the pond of our village. 4. Birds have no teeth; they have beaks. 5. The legs of the buffalo are short and thick, but the legs (those) of the deer are short and thin. 6. There were three cows, two buffaloes and many goats and sheep in the farmer's yard. 7. The life of a man is three score years and ten. 8. We live in the same country, so we are called brethren. 9. Yesterday, I bought three dozen mangoes. 10. I have heard many stories of genii, but I do not believe them. 11. The new spectacles of my father are lying on the table. 12. The king gave much money to both his sons-in-law. 13. Many people were going to see the fair last evening. 14. This farmer has many cattle.

LESSON IV

Exercise I (*a*): (1) His sister is a poetess. (2) My niece lives with that lady. (3) That negress was a heroine. (4) The huntress saw the tigress. (5) His daughter serves the queen. (6) This milk-maid's mother is my aunt.

Exercise I (*b*): (1) This man is the master of the house. (2) The prince is a poet. 3. That boy's grand-father is my uncle. (4) His father knew the Emperor. (5) The shepherd has a horse and an ox. (6) The boy has a gander, a drake and a pea-cock.

Exercise II: 1. What is the name of the highest officer in India? 2. He is called the

Governor-General and he lives in Delhi. 3. He is generally a peer of England. 4. Peers have many men-servants and women-servants. 5. Ancient Romans believed in many gods and goddesses. 6. In some schools boys and girls study together. 7. Once a gentleman came to visit our school; we stood up and saluted him. 8. He asked me, "Is there any idle boy or girl in your class?" 9. I replied, "No, sir." 10. Premanand and Shamal were great poets of Gujarat, but Kalidas has been the greatest poet of India. 11. Do you know the name of the greatest poet of England? 12. Yes, sir, his name was Shakespeare. 13. His plays are very famous. 14. A poor boy was sitting near my uncle's house. My aunt asked hin, "Boy, where are your parents?" 15. That poor boy replied, "Madam, I have no parents. I am an orphan boy." 16. Miranbai was a Rajput princess of Mewar, and she was a famous poetess also. 17. The tiger is a very cruel and ferocious animal, yet the tigress loves her cubs very much.

LESSON V

Exercise I: (1) That waman's baby is ill. (2) This is the bungalow of the Collector of Surat. (3) This shoemaker makes children's shoes (4) The glass of the window is clean. 5. Please bring the key of the door. (6) Those carpenters' tools are good. (7) The shelves of the cupboard are broad

(8) The handwriting of the best girl in the class won the prize.

Exercise II: (1) in (2) to (3) on (4) to (5) to (6) at (7) in (8) of; of (9) in (10) at.

Exercise III: 1. We all are subjects of Emperor Edward VIII. He loves us and we honour him. 3. That boy's clothes are dirty, because his manners are slovenly. 4. Have you seen the photograph of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal? 5. Slovenliness is a sign of laziness. 6. The king's palace is on the bank of the river. 7. The doors and windows of this house are beautiful. 8. Calcutta stands on the bank of the Hoogli, but Bombay is on the coast. 8. Will you give me Vinayak's book to read? 10. My father has gone to Baroda. 11. The sun shines in the sky. 12. The thieves threw the traveller into a pit and ran away. 13. The train stops at Broach for a quarter of an hour. 14. The fox comes out at night to find food in the forest; it lives in its hole in the daytime. 15. The horse jumped over the fence. 16. My friend is above me in the class. 17. Streams flow over rocks.

LESSON VI

Exercise I. (1) He is richer than his brother. (2) That is the prettist flower of all. (3) Damascus is the oldest city in the world. (4) This child is thin. (5) The banyan is the largest of all trees. (5) This girl is more cheerful than her friend.

(7) That is the most handsome picture in the room. (1) Ahmedabad is drier than Surat.

Exercise II : (1) funny, funnier (2) clear, clearest (3) white, whiter (4) wealthy, wealthiest (5) easy, easier (6) noble, noblest (7) true, truer (8) thick, thickness (9) greyer, greyest (10) wettor wettest.

Exercise III : 1. Iron is a heavy metal, but lead is heavier than it. 2. That shopkeeper is a good man, but his neighbour is cleverer than he. 3. Gold and silver are called precious metals, but iron is the most useful of all the the metals. 4. Premanand was the greatest poet of Gujarat. 5. The lion is called the king of beasts, because he is stronger than any other animal. 6. Rice is cheap but wheat is cheaper than rice, and juwar is the cheapest of all. 7. The Mandvi Pole is the biggest in Ahmedabad. 8. It is very hot to-day, but yesterday it was hotter. 9. The rose is a beautiful flower, but the lotus is considered the most beautiful flower in India. 10. Your sister is cleverer than my sister. 11. Radha is the most diligent, so she got the first prize this year. 12. Asia is the largest of all the continents. 13. It was very cold this morning 14. England is a cold country, but Russia is colder than England. 15. Look, brother, here are big trees; of them the palm tree is the tallest.

LESSON VII

Exercise I : (1) elder (2) worse (3) better (4) latest (5) the most (6) older (7) farther (8) more (9) last (10) worst.

Exercise II: 1. This is a good boy, but his younger brother is better than he is. 2. Manilal is the best boy in our school. 3. Is Tayabali older than you are? 4. No, sir, I am fifteen years old, while he is thirteen years old. 5. It is bad to tell a lie, but it is worse to tell a lie and hide it. 6. Our cow gives much milk than she. 7. Uncle Purushottam is the oldest man in our village. 8. The oldest son of the king of England is called the Prince of Wales. 9. The earth is far from the moon, but the sun is farther than the earth. 10. The farthest planet is Neptune. 11. All the planets revolve round the sun, but the moon revolves round the earth. 12. Both the girls are still ill, but they were worse last week. 13. Both my friends were very ill, but their health is a little better by the climate of this place. 14. This train starts later than that. 15. What is the latest news about your brother's health?

LESSON VIII

Exercise I: (1) who (2) who (3) which (4) whose (5) whom (6) which (7) which (8) who (9) that (10) whose (11) that (12) which (that) (13) that (14) which (15) that (which).

happen. 5. Attend to what your teacher says. 6. Give my best compliments to him (her) who comes to inquire after my health. 7. I can read what you write. 8. That merchant has brought some toys; Manu, take whichever you like. 9. An industrious man succeeds in whatever he does. 10. All that you do, do sincerely. 11. The story which my brother had told me was very good. 12. Remember whatever you learn.

LESSON X

Exercise I :

(1) Herself : Emphatic pronoun.
(2) Herself : Reflexive pronoun.
(3) Themselves : Reflexive pronoun.
(4) Himself : Emphatic pronoun.
(5) Yourself : Reflexive pronoun.
(6) Themselves : Emphatic pronoun.
(7) Itself : Emphatic pronoun.
(8) Himself : Emphatic pronoun.
(9) Themselves : Reflexive pronoun.
(10) Himself : Emphatic pronoun.
(11) Your own : Emphatic pronoun.
(12) Himself : Reflexive pronoun.

Exercise II : 1. We ourselves went to see the fair. 2. Who says so? 3. My brother himself was saying so. 4. Boys have made these three chairs themselves. 5. People said to Jesus, "Save yourself." 6. He who had dug the pit for others fell into it himself. 7. Lallu

of Bombay are broader than those at Surat. 11. Cotton coats are cheaper than silk ones. 12. Father, will you please buy us new caps? 13. Well, boys, here are new caps for you. Chiman, the black cap is for you and the red one is for Raman. 14. We are children of the same God, so we are brothers and sisters, and we should consider one another as brothers and sisters. 15. This shepherd has many sheep, but his brothers has none.

LESSON XII

Exercise I: (1) All (Many) (2) any (no) (3) some (4) much (5) some (6) many (a few) (7) no (8) None (9) many; some (10) much; a little (11) nothing (12) all.

Exercise II: (1) No (2) not; no (3) No (4) None (5) no; not (6) No (7) None (8) nothing.

Exercise III: 1. Some students are absent to-day. 2. None was absent yesterday. 3. A few boys were playing at school this evening, but all the girls had gone home. 4. Why has Sorab not come to school? 5. Sir, he was ill for severel days, so he has gone to Dumas for change of air. 6. Dumas is a fine village on the coast not far from Surat. 7. Many (people) go there in summer. 8. You have read much, now sit down. 9. He has much wealth, and he gives help to many. 10. Only a few make a good use of their

money. 11. Is there any ink in your inkstand? 12. Yes sir, there is a little ink in my inkstand, but there is no ink in that bottle. 13. Did your friend give you anything to eat? 14. He gave me nothing, but his father gave me something. 15. Vaman does not take tea, but he drinks a little milk in the morning. 16. That house is vacant; no one lives in it and there is nothing in it.

LESSON XIII

Exercise I: (1) her (2) his; yours (3) it (4) your; mine (5) them (6) her (7) his; its (8) he; it (9) we (10) best (11) himself; his (12) best (13) no (14) many (15) Who (16) all (17) their (18) one (19) which (20) yours; it; me.

Exercise II

(I)

1. Who told you such a good story? 2. Take this apple yourself and give that to Nanubhai. 3. Tell me the names of all the books you have read. 4. The teacher himself saw that some boys did not understand what they read. 5. I did not see any bird on the trees. 6. You have two cycles but I have none. 7. Proud men talk much about themselves, but humble ones (men) never praise themselves.

(II) *Newton and his Dog.*

Sir Isaac Newton was a great astronomer,

and he was well known all over Europe (in the whole of Europe). Scarcely any man was more learned than he. Besides hardly any man was more humble than he. He had a little dog whose name was Diamond. One night Diamond jumped over his master's table and overturned a lighted candle. Many valuable papers which were lying on that table were burnt. The labour of several years was lost in a few minutes. Has a dog any sense ? He did not know what he had done. When Newton saw this great damage he did not beat his dog, but only said this much 'Well Diamond, Diamond, do you not know what damage you have done ? Newton was really a great man and all honour him as such.

Exercise I : (1) We are loved by our parents. (2) was cheated by that dishonest servant. (3) Such a master will be honoured by the students. (4) The stranger was not helped by them. (5) A horse is being ridden by you. (6) This boat has been made by him. (7) America was discovered by Columbus. (8) This table-cloth will be bought by her.

Exercise II : (1) Many have praised the Taj Mahal. (2) This shomaker made my shoes. (3) Horses draw ploughs in England. (4) The head master will examine us to morrow. (5) A

tailor is making his new clothes. (6) Many children will buy such toys. (7) Many travellers visited India in the days of Akbar the Great. (8) No team has defeated our cricket team.

Exercise III: 1. This house was built last year. 2. The cotton of Broach is praised (well known). 3. Land will be tilled by the farmer. 4. My bungalow is being built. (5) Letters are delivered morning and evening in Surat. 6. The sky was covered with clouds yesterday. 7. Much water is drawn from this well. 8. A new edition of Pathmala, Part I, is being printed.

LESSON XV

Exercise I : (1) Gambling has ruined many. (2) The bell was rung by the peon. (3) Her parents are loved and honoured by her. 4. The sun was hidden by the clouds and there was darkness. (5) Aurangzeb declared war against Shivaji. (6) The stag was killed by the hounds, but vultures devoured its body. 7. India was invaded twelve times by Mahmud. (8) The house is being built by masons. (9) You will be punished by our father. (10) Who was bitten by the snake? (11) The ripe grain will now be cut by them and it will be gathered. (12) The grain is ripened by heat. (13) By whom were the potatoes dug up? (14) By whom can the laws of nature be changed? (15) They can be changed by none

but God, because God has made everything (16) He was taken into service and made one of her servants by the queen. (17) He was ordered to go there at once by the king. 18. For whom is this chair being made by you? (19) He was accused of cheating by them. (20) Columbus discovered America. (21) By whom was the glass broken?

Exercise II : I. Iron is dug out from the ground. 2. Then it is heated and hammered on an anvil. 3. Letters are delivered in the morning and in the evening in Rajkot. .4. The mangoes of Bombay are well known. 5. At present the mangoes of Bombay are sent to England. 6. When my house was being built, timber was dear. 7, Both my brothers were educated in this school. (8) Twenty boys are liked by all. 9. Such a bungalow has never been seen by us. 10. Twenty boys were promoted to the higher standard, the remaining nine were kept (detained) in the same standard. 11. That girl was given a fine small box and two books as a prize. 12. The spy was seen running away by the soldier. 13. He was caught by them and was taken to their commander. 14. Such mistakes are often committed by little boys. 15. By whom were these exercises written? 16. They were written by Sorab. 17. The bell

cannot look at him. 9. This boy is so talkative that he cannot keep quiet even for a minute. 10. The blind man would not walk alone, but the lame man could lead him.

(II) *Sir Walter Raleigh*

There is an amusing story about Sir Walter Raleigh; I tell it to you. Once he said to Queen Elizabeth, "I can tell the weight of the smoke of tobacco." The Queen said, "You are a boaster; how can smoke be weighed?" He said, "Your Majesty the Queen, I can do what I say." After wards he brought a cigarette and weighed it. Then he lighted the cigarette and began to smoke. He collected the ashes of the cigarettee in a dish. Afterwards he weighed the ashes. Of course the weight of the ashes was less than the weight of the tobacco. He could find the difference of the two weights so he could tell the weight of the smoke. The Queen gave him money (a present) and said. "All chemists turn gold into ashes, but you can turn ashes into gold."

LESSON XVII

Exercise I : (1) will (2) Does (3) are (were) (4) has (5) has (6) have (7) have (8) was (9) have (10) had (11) have (12) must (should) (13) shall (14) May (15) was (16) shall (17) shall (18) must; may (19) shalt (20) had.

Exercise II : 1. May I take your book? 2. Yes, take it, but return it to-morrow.

use spectacles. 10. There are many blots in your copy book, you must write it again. 11 We ought not to injure anyone. 12. What does this beggar want ? He wants food and clothes. 13. This house has fallen down. Its builder must have built it on sand. 14. When we shall go to appear at the examination, we shall need (require) blank paper, pen and ink. 15. We ought to obey the laws of our country.

LESSON XIX

Exercise I : (1) Does [di l] (2) do (3) do (4) does (5) do; do (6) do (7) did (8) do (9) doing (10) Do.

Exercise II : 1. We do a lesson in Pathmala and five pages in Karan Ghelo every week. 2. Do you do the same ? 3. We do translation from the Third book. 4. Do not ask me for leave. 5. Sir, I do not ask for leave, because I do not want to go to Dumas. 6. Do your own work; do not attend to what others do. 7. Will this book do ? Yes, it will will do. 8. As the sun shines in the day-time, the moon shines at night. 9. The fish may do without air, but it cannot do without water. 10. How does your brother do in the higher standard ? 11. We ought to love others as we love ourselves. 12. My friend is more healthy than I am. 13. We ought to love our neighbours, because we cannot do without their help. 14. A motor

LESSON XXI

Exercise I : (1) How many (2) as many as (3) How much (4) as much as (5) How (6) as old as (7) How many (8) as many as (9) How far (10) as far as (11) as quickly as (12) as soon as.

Exercise II : (1) very (2) very; much (3) much (4) much; very (5) very; much (6) very (7) very much.

Exercise III : 1. Hiralal is as clever as my brother. 2. This penknife is not as sharp as yours. 3. Which river is as long as the Ganges ? 4. No city is as big as London. 5. No country is as populous as China. 6. You came as late as I did. 7. Russia is the largest country in Europe, but it is not as rich as England. 8. The Nile is the longest of all the rivers in the world, but it has not so much water as the Congo. 9. We can run as much (far) as you do. 10. The ox is not as useful as the horse. 11. Are you as old as Chiman ? 12. No, sir, but I can run as fast as he. 13. I suppose (think) the city of Broach is not as big as Surat. 14. This girl is very wise, but her sister is wiser than she. 15 There are very good maps in this school, but there are better ones in my school. 16. The Western Ghats are very high mountains, but the Himalayas are higher than they are. 17. The poems of Tagore are read by

16. We have hair on the head, but the beasts have hair over their bodies.

LESSON XXIII

Exercise I : (1) have been playing (2) have been studying (3) had been calling (4) has been building (5) will have been working (6) had been shouting.

Exercise II : 1. We have been studying in this school for two years. 2. My younger brother has been living here for a long time. 3. This carpenter has been making my cupboard for a week but it has no been ready till now. 4 The gardner has been watering the plants since six o'clock. 5. The train came (was) very late to day; we had been waiting for it on the station for an hour before it came. 6. The examination will be held in April and my brother was admitted to this school in January, so he he will have studying for three months at the time of the examination.

LESSON XXIV

II

(1) Some of the cities in Gujarat are Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad. (2) Ahmedabad is the largest city in Gujarat. (3) I can see a street corner ia s city in this picture. (4) There are many shops. In the shop on the left hand side, I find bats, balls, etc. The shop next to it is a Swadeshi Cloth Store. One of the

cross a street. (7) Many accidents happen because people are not careful. (8) I would like to live in a city to receive higher education (because there are gardens, cenemas, high schools, colleges, museums etc., in a city). (9) I want to be a doctor (a lawyer, a businessman).

LESSON XXV

II

(1) I see a railway station in this picture. (2) Yes (No) there is (is not) a railway station at my native place. (3) Yes (No). I have (have not) travelled by train. (4) I went to Baroda. (5). A train is coming into the station. The station has two platforms. There is a bridge over the platforms. There are many passengers on the first platform. Two passengers are sitting on a bench, two are walking and three are standing. I can also see a porter and a sweet-meat seller. The station master is standing at the door of his office. There is a waiting room near the station master's office. Between them there hangs a bell. A clock is put up on (the wall of) the station master's office.

III

(1) railway station (2) two; bridge (3) platform; bride. (4) train; engine; carriages (5) down; train (6) passengers (7) standing; bench; walking

III

(1) village; fields (2) big; small (3) palm; tall (4) temple (5) farmers : grain-merchants; black-smiths; carpenters; potters (6) crop (7) bullocks (8) Behind; banyan (9) shade (10) well (11) woman; drawing; turn (12) road; water-pot; right.

IV

(1) Farmers, grain-merchants, blacksmiths, carpenters and potters live in a village. (2) The farmers grow crops for us. (3) They grow crops in fields. (4) They sow seeds in the fields in the rainy season. (5) They sleep soundly at night, because they work hard all day. (6) They enjoy good health, because they live in the open where they can get plenty of fresh air and light. (7) I would like to live in a village to lead a simple healthy life and to enjoy the beauty of nature.

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